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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda items 36 and 160

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 6 May 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing in order to draw your attention to the latest act of Palestinian terrorism perpetrated against the citizens of Israel.

On Monday, 6 May, shortly before 10 p.m. (local time), two Palestinian terrorists murdered a 27-year-old civilian, Gideon Lichterman, when they shot at the victim's vehicle as he drove north-east of the community of Shvut Rachel. Security forces found his bloodied vehicle riddled with 10 bullet holes. Lichterman's six-year-old daughter and a third passenger, aged 25, were critically injured in the attack, both sustaining gunshot wounds to the head. The assassins perpetrated the attack using an M-16 and a Kalashnikov rifle. The military wing of Yasser Arafat's Fatah movement claimed responsibility for the attack.

Last November, Esther Galia, a mother of seven, was shot and killed in a terrorist shooting in the same area.

Yesterday's attack coincided with the start of Israel's national Memorial Day, which remembers those who have lost their lives in defence of the State, and in the course of hostile attacks against its citizens.

In the wake of this memory, and our hopes for a real peace between the Israeli and Palestinian peoples, Israel calls upon the Palestinian leadership to take vigorous actions to reject the use and promotion of terrorist tactics. All efforts at peaceful reconciliation are doomed to failure without the permanent cessation of Palestinian terrorism as a fundamental precondition to the advancement of a process of negotiations, and the achievement of a just and sustainable peace.

We call on the Palestinian side to join us in our efforts to promote a secure and peaceful region, by eradicating inflammatory incitement from Palestinian religious, educational and political institutions, and by dismantling and de-legitimizing terrorist groups operating freely in its territory. The Palestinian leadership must also apprehend terrorists and their supporters and hold them accountable for their crimes,

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in accordance with international obligations, Security Council resolutions and its own signed agreements.

Israel calls upon the international community to reaffirm its absolute rejection of terrorist tactics and to use its authority to compel all regimes that sponsor and incite terrorism in the region to fulfil their responsibilities in accordance with international law and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 1373 (2001).

I submit this letter in follow-up to numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism that began in September 2000, which document the criminal terrorist strategy for which the terrorists and their supporters must be held fully accountable.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 160 and 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dan **Gillerman**
Ambassador

United Nations S/2003/528

Security Council

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Identical letters dated 2 May 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter of Vilayat Guliyev, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, concerning continuing aggression by the Republic of Armenia and its occupation of one fifth of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which represents a flagrant decade-long violation of Security Council resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 2 May 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

In this time of troubles, when the world community is vigorously and uncompromisingly fighting global threats and risks, I am appealing to you on behalf of the people of Azerbaijan, who continue to bear the pain and sorrow of the aggression of Armenia, resulting in the occupation of one fifth of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Armenian military occupation of Azerbaijani lands, followed by ethnic cleansing, brought about the deaths of 20,000 people and the forceful displacement of a million Azerbaijanis from their homelands. It is already more than 10 years that our people have endured suffering and deprivation, taking shelter in tent camps. Today a whole generation has grown up without the feeling of the warmth of the hearth.

As you know, reacting to the armed seizure of Azerbaijani territories by Armenia, the Security Council adopted four resolutions in 1993: 822 (1993), 853 (1993), 874 (1993) and 884 (1993). Confirming the Nagorno-Karabakh region as part of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Security Council resolutely called for respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and its internationally recognized borders, and underlined inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory. The Security Council demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all occupying forces from all occupied areas of Azerbaijan and the return of displaced people to the places of their permanent residence. The General Assembly also took up the emergency humanitarian situation, which was a result of the Armenian aggression, and adopted resolution 48/114 of 20 December 1993, entitled "Emergency international assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Azerbaijan".

Commemorating the sorrowful tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolutions on the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, one has to stress with bitterness that none of the Security Council decisions have been implemented by Armenia. How, then, can we evaluate the stance of the Security Council and the activity of mediators during the last 10 years? How can one speak about the strengthening of the authority of the United Nations, belief in the power of international law and the possibility of peacefully resolving the conflict? It is with deepest regret that I note that the Security Council has consigned this problem to oblivion. Turning a blind eye to the occupation and ethnic cleansings, we allow the aggressor to have a sense of impunity and thus to continue to commit unlawful acts. For 10 years already Armenia, having committed aggression, has ignored the demands of the Security Council and tried to realize its territorial claims on the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan and achieve a forceful solution of the conflict on the basis of fait accompli. Such a situation is absolutely unacceptable for Azerbaijan.

We call on the Security Council to use its powers under the Charter and compel the occupying forces to unconditionally, immediately and fully withdraw from the occupied Azerbaijani territories, thus creating conditions to launch negotiations with the Armenian community of the Nagorno-Karabakh region for determining the status of the region within the Republic of Azerbaijan on the basis of the principles and norms of international law.

(*Signed*) Dr. Vilayat **Guliyev**
Minister

ENCLOSURE

THE RESULTS OF ARMENIAN AGGRESSION

Refugees and internally displaced persons in Azerbaijan

Refugees from Armenia	– 250.000
Internally displaced persons from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan	– 760.000
Total	– 1 010.000

The Armed Forces of Armenia deployed in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Tanks	– 316	Artillery	– 322
ACV	– 324	Personnel	– 50.000

Temporary refugee settlements

Tent camps

Borders of former NKAO

Road Gorus-Lachin-Shusha-Khankendi

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The occupied territories of Azerbaijan

The Nagorno-Karabakh area

Territory	– 4 388 sq. km
Population (1989)	– 189. 085
Armenians	– 145.450 (76,9%)
Azerbaijanis	– 40. 688 (21,5%)
Russians	– 1922 (1%)
Others	– 1025 (0,6%)

Shusha region

Territory	– 289 sq.km
Population	– 20.579
Azerbaijanis	– 19.036 (92.5%)
Armenians	– 1. 377 (6. 7%)
Occupied	– May 8,1992

The regions outside the Nagorno-Karabakh area

Occupied

Lachin region	– May 18, 1992
Kelbajar region	– April 2, 1993
Aghdam region	– July 23, 1993
Fizuli region	– August 23, 1993
Jabrayil region	– August 26,1993
Gubadly region	– August 31, 1993
Zangilan region	– October 28, 1993

Victims of aggression

Killed – 20.000 Disabled – 50.000

Destructions caused by the aggression of Armenia against Azerbaijan

Settlements	– 890
Houses	– 150.000
Public Buildings	– 7.000
Schools	– 693
Kindergartens	– 855
Health Care Facilities	– 695
Libraries	– 927
Temples	– 44
Mosques	– 9
Historical Palaces	– 9
Historical Monuments and Museum	– 464
Museum Exhibits	– 40.000
Industrial and Agricultural Enterprises	– 6.000
Motor Ways	– 800 km
Bridges	– 160
Water Pipelines	– 2.300 km
Gas Pipelines	– 2.000 km
Electricity Lines	– 15.000 km
Forests	– 280.000 ha
Sowing Area	– 1.000.000 ha
Irrigation Systems	– 1.200 km

The total damage is estimated as exceeding 60 billions US $

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Letter dated 7 May 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a road map to realize the vision of two States, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security, as affirmed in Security Council resolution 1397 (2002) (see annex).

The text has been prepared by the Quartet — consisting of representatives of the United States of America, the European Union, the Russian Federation and the United Nations — and was presented to the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority on 30 April 2003.

I should be grateful if you would bring this text to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

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Annex

A performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict

The following is a performance-based and goal-driven roadmap, with clear phases, timelines, target dates, and benchmarks aiming at progress through reciprocal steps by the two parties in the political, security, economic, humanitarian, and institution-building fields, under the auspices of the Quartet. The destination is a final and comprehensive settlement of the Israel-Palestinian conflict by 2005, as presented in President Bush's speech of 24 June, and welcomed by the EU, Russia and the UN in the 16 July and 17 September Quartet Ministerial statements.

A two state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will only be achieved through an end to violence and terrorism, when the Palestinian people have a leadership acting decisively against terror and willing and able to build a practicing democracy based on tolerance and liberty, and through Israel's readiness to do what is necessary for a democratic Palestinian state to be established, and a clear, unambiguous acceptance by both parties of the goal of a negotiated settlement as described below. The Quartet will assist and facilitate implementation of the plan, starting in Phase I, including direct discussions between the parties as required. The plan establishes a realistic timeline for implementation. However, as a performance-based plan, progress will require and depend upon the good faith efforts of the parties, and their compliance with each of the obligations outlined below. Should the parties perform their obligations rapidly, progress within and through the phases may come sooner than indicated in the plan. Non-compliance with obligations will impede progress.

A settlement, negotiated between the parties, will result in the emergence of an independent, democratic, and viable Palestinian state living side by side in peace and security with Israel and its other neighbors. The settlement will resolve the Israel-Palestinian conflict, and end the occupation that began in 1967, based on the foundations of the Madrid Conference, the principle of land for peace, UNSCRs 242, 338 and 1397, agreements previously reached by the parties, and the initiative of Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah – endorsed by the Beirut Arab League Summit – calling for acceptance of Israel as a neighbor living in peace and security, in the context of a comprehensive settlement. This initiative is a vital element of international efforts to promote a comprehensive peace on all tracks, including the Syrian-Israeli and Lebanese-Israeli tracks.

The Quartet will meet regularly at senior levels to evaluate the parties' performance on implementation of the plan. In each phase, the parties are expected to perform their obligations in parallel, unless otherwise indicated.

PHASE I:
ENDING TERROR AND VIOLENCE, NORMALIZING PALESTINIAN LIFE, AND BUILDING PALESTINIAN INSTITUTIONS
PRESENT TO MAY 2003

In Phase I, the Palestinians immediately undertake an unconditional cessation of violence according to the steps outlined below; such action should be accompanied by supportive measures undertaken by Israel. Palestinians and Israelis resume security cooperation based on the Tenet work plan to end violence, terrorism, and incitement through restructured and effective Palestinian security services. Palestinians undertake comprehensive political reform in preparation for statehood, including drafting a Palestinian constitution, and free, fair and open elections upon the basis of those measures. Israel takes all necessary steps to help normalize Palestinian life. Israel withdraws from Palestinian areas occupied from September 28, 2000 and the two sides restore the status quo that existed at that time, as security performance and cooperation progress. Israel also freezes all settlement activity, consistent with the Mitchell report.

At the outset of Phase I:

- Palestinian leadership issues unequivocal statement reiterating Israel's right to exist in peace and security and calling for an immediate and unconditional ceasefire to end armed activity and all acts of violence against Israelis anywhere. All official Palestinian institutions end incitement against Israel.

- Israeli leadership issues unequivocal statement affirming its commitment to the two-state vision of an independent, viable, sovereign Palestinian state living in peace and security alongside Israel, as expressed by President Bush, and calling for an immediate end to violence against Palestinians everywhere. All official Israeli institutions end incitement against Palestinians.

SECURITY

- Palestinians declare an unequivocal end to violence and terrorism and undertake visible efforts on the ground to arrest, disrupt, and restrain individuals and groups conducting and planning violent attacks on Israelis anywhere.

- Rebuilt and refocused Palestinian Authority security apparatus begins sustained, targeted, and effective operations aimed at confronting all those engaged in terror and dismantlement of terrorist capabilities and infrastructure. This includes commencing confiscation of illegal weapons and consolidation of security authority, free of association with terror and corruption.

- GOI takes no actions undermining trust, including deportations, attacks on civilians; confiscation and/or demolition of Palestinian homes and property, as a punitive

measure or to facilitate Israeli construction; destruction of Palestinian institutions and infrastructure; and other measures specified in the Tenet work plan.

- Relying on existing mechanisms and on-the-ground resources, Quartet representatives begin informal monitoring and consult with the parties on establishment of a formal monitoring mechanism and its implementation.

- Implementation, as previously agreed, of U.S. rebuilding, training and resumed security cooperation plan in collaboration with outside oversight board (U.S.–Egypt–Jordan). Quartet support for efforts to achieve a lasting, comprehensive cease-fire.

  - All Palestinian security organizations are consolidated into three services reporting to an empowered Interior Minister.

  - Restructured/retrained Palestinian security forces and IDF counterparts progressively resume security cooperation and other undertakings in implementation of the Tenet work plan, including regular senior-level meetings, with the participation of U.S. security officials.

- Arab states cut off public and private funding and all other forms of support for groups supporting and engaging in violence and terror.

- All donors providing budgetary support for the Palestinians channel these funds through the Palestinian Ministry of Finance's Single Treasury Account.

- As comprehensive security performance moves forward, IDF withdraws progressively from areas occupied since September 28, 2000 and the two sides restore the status quo that existed prior to September 28, 2000. Palestinian security forces redeploy to areas vacated by IDF.

PALESTINIAN INSTITUTION-BUILDING

- Immediate action on credible process to produce draft constitution for Palestinian statehood. As rapidly as possible, constitutional committee circulates draft Palestinian constitution, based on strong parliamentary democracy and cabinet with empowered prime minister, for public comment/debate. Constitutional committee proposes draft document for submission after elections for approval by appropriate Palestinian institutions.

- Appointment of interim prime minister or cabinet with empowered executive authority/decision-making body.

- GOI fully facilitates travel of Palestinian officials for PLC and Cabinet sessions, internationally supervised security retraining, electoral and other reform activity, and other supportive measures related to the reform efforts.

- Continued appointment of Palestinian ministers empowered to undertake fundamental reform. Completion of further steps to achieve genuine separation of powers, including any necessary Palestinian legal reforms for this purpose.

- Establishment of independent Palestinian election commission. PLC reviews and revises election law.

- Palestinian performance on judicial, administrative, and economic benchmarks, as established by the International Task Force on Palestinian Reform.

- As early as possible, and based upon the above measures and in the context of open debate and transparent candidate selection/electoral campaign based on a free, multi-party process, Palestinians hold free, open, and fair elections.

- GOI facilitates Task Force election assistance, registration of voters, movement of candidates and voting officials. Support for NGOs involved in the election process.

- GOI reopens Palestinian Chamber of Commerce and other closed Palestinian institutions in East Jerusalem based on a commitment that these institutions operate strictly in accordance with prior agreements between the parties.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- Israel takes measures to improve the humanitarian situation. Israel and Palestinians implement in full all recommendations of the Bertini report to improve humanitarian conditions, lifting curfews and easing restrictions on movement of persons and goods, and allowing full, safe, and unfettered access of international and humanitarian personnel.

- AHLC reviews the humanitarian situation and prospects for economic development in the West Bank and Gaza and launches a major donor assistance effort, including to the reform effort.

- GOI and PA continue revenue clearance process and transfer of funds, including arrears, in accordance with agreed, transparent monitoring mechanism.

CIVIL SOCIETY

- Continued donor support, including increased funding through PVOs/NGOs, for people to people programs, private sector development and civil society initiatives.

SETTLEMENTS

- GOI immediately dismantles settlement outposts erected since March 2001.

- Consistent with the Mitchell Report, GOI freezes all settlement activity (including natural growth of settlements).

PHASE II: TRANSITION
JUNE 2003-DECEMBER 2003

In the second phase, efforts are focused on the option of creating an independent Palestinian state with provisional borders and attributes of sovereignty, based on the new constitution, as a way station to a permanent status settlement. As has been noted, this goal can be achieved when the Palestinian people have a leadership acting decisively against terror, willing and able to build a practicing democracy based on tolerance and liberty. With such a leadership, reformed civil institutions and security structures, the Palestinians will have the active support of the Quartet and the broader international community in establishing an independent, viable, state.

Progress into Phase II will be based upon the consensus judgment of the Quartet of whether conditions are appropriate to proceed, taking into account performance of both parties. Furthering and sustaining efforts to normalize Palestinian lives and build Palestinian institutions, Phase II starts after Palestinian elections and ends with possible creation of an independent Palestinian state with provisional borders in 2003. Its primary goals are continued comprehensive security performance and effective security cooperation, continued normalization of Palestinian life and institution-building, further building on and sustaining of the goals outlined in Phase I, ratification of a democratic Palestinian constitution, formal establishment of office of prime minister, consolidation of political reform, and the creation of a Palestinian state with provisional borders.

- INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: Convened by the Quartet, in consultation with the parties, immediately after the successful conclusion of Palestinian elections, to support Palestinian economic recovery and launch a process, leading to establishment of an independent Palestinian state with provisional borders.

  - Such a meeting would be inclusive, based on the goal of a comprehensive Middle East peace (including between Israel and Syria, and Israel and Lebanon), and based on the principles described in the preamble to this document.

  - Arab states restore pre-intifada links to Israel (trade offices, etc.).

  - Revival of multilateral engagement on issues including regional water resources, environment, economic development, refugees, and arms control issues.

- New constitution for democratic, independent Palestinian state is finalized and approved by appropriate Palestinian institutions. Further elections, if required, should follow approval of the new constitution.

- Empowered reform cabinet with office of prime minister formally established, consistent with draft constitution.

- Continued comprehensive security performance, including effective security cooperation on the bases laid out in Phase I.

- Creation of an independent Palestinian state with provisional borders through a process of Israeli-Palestinian engagement, launched by the international conference. As part of this process, implementation of prior agreements, to enhance maximum territorial contiguity, including further action on settlements in conjunction with establishment of a Palestinian state with provisional borders.

- Enhanced international role in monitoring transition, with the active, sustained, and operational support of the Quartet.

- Quartet members promote international recognition of Palestinian state, including possible UN membership.

PHASE III:
PERMANENT STATUS AGREEMENT
AND END OF THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT
2004 – 2005

Progress into Phase III, based on consensus judgment of Quartet, and taking into account actions of both parties and Quartet monitoring. Phase III objectives are consolidation of reform and stabilization of Palestinian institutions, sustained, effective Palestinian security performance, and Israeli-Palestinian negotiations aimed at a permanent status agreement in 2005.

- SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE: Convened by Quartet, in consultation with the parties, at beginning of 2004 to endorse agreement reached on an independent Palestinian state with provisional borders and formally to launch a process with the active, sustained, and operational support of the Quartet, leading to a final, permanent status resolution in 2005, including on borders, Jerusalem, refugees, settlements; and, to support progress toward a comprehensive Middle East settlement between Israel and Lebanon and Israel and Syria, to be achieved as soon as possible.

- Continued comprehensive, effective progress on the reform agenda laid out by the Task Force in preparation for final status agreement.

- Continued sustained and effective security performance, and sustained, effective security cooperation on the bases laid out in Phase I.

- International efforts to facilitate reform and stabilize Palestinian institutions and the Palestinian economy, in preparation for final status agreement.

- Parties reach final and comprehensive permanent status agreement that ends the Israel-Palestinian conflict in 2005, through a settlement negotiated between the parties based on UNSCR 242, 338, and 1397, that ends the occupation that began in 1967, and includes an agreed, just, fair, and realistic solution to the refugee issue, and a negotiated resolution on the status of Jerusalem that takes into account the political and religious concerns of both sides, and protects the religious interests of Jews, Christians, and Muslims worldwide, and fulfills the vision of two states, Israel and sovereign, independent, democratic and viable Palestine, living side-by-side in peace and security.

- Arab state acceptance of full normal relations with Israel and security for all the states of the region in the context of a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace.

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Security Council

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Letter dated 7 May 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am attaching for your consideration and for the consideration of the members of the Security Council a letter dated 1 May 2003 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, Judge Theodor Meron (see annex).

In his letter, President Meron requests that the Security Council amend the Statute of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia so that, during the period for which an ad litem judge is appointed to serve in the Tribunal for a trial, he or she can also adjudicate in pre-trial proceedings in other cases.

I should be most grateful if you could bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

03-35361 (E) 090503

Annex

Letter dated 1 May 2003 from the President of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English and French]

I take the liberty of addressing you on a matter of particular significance for the International Tribunal: the participation of ad litem judges in the preparation of cases for trial.

I wish to remind you that on 6 March 2002 my predecessor, Judge Claude Jorda, addressed a request to the Security Council to remove from article 13 quater of the Statute of the International Tribunal the provision that states that the ad litem judges are not authorized "to adjudicate in pre-trial proceedings". I would renew my predecessor's request, and I would also request that you add to article 13 quater, paragraph 1, of the statute a subparagraph (d) stating that ad litem judges "enjoy the power to adjudicate in pre-trial proceedings in cases other than those that they have been appointed to try".

Like Judge Jorda, I am convinced that the present restriction on the mandate of the ad litem judges prevents the International Tribunal from making the most efficient use of their time. It would therefore be beneficial for the International Tribunal if ad litem judges, while sitting in the trials to which they were assigned by the Secretary-General, could also participate in the pre-trial phase of other cases. Since the International Tribunal has only three courtrooms for six simultaneous trials, the ad litem judges sit only half days in their assigned trials, which are often very long. For this reason I consider that the ad litem judges have the time necessary to deal with other ongoing cases. This proposal seems all the more justified in view of the fact that, given their knowledge and experience at the International Tribunal, the ad litem judges are fully qualified to prepare other cases for trial.

At the same time, I would emphasize that the limited and temporary character of the function of ad litem judges would in no way be called into question by these additional duties. Each ad litem judge would remain assigned to one specific case, and only as long as that case continues would the ad litem judge assist in the preparation of other cases. Thus, no additional expense would be incurred by the United Nations.

Moreover, I wish to confirm that, in accordance with article 13 quater of the Statute of the International Tribunal, the ad litem judges still would not participate in the adoption of rules of procedure and evidence, the review of indictments, the consultations held by the President about the appointment of judges, the granting of pardons or the commutation of sentences. There is thus no question of their becoming quasi-permanent judges called upon to sit in several trials; it is a matter only of producing a maximum "return" on their tenure at the Tribunal.

Thanking you in advance for your attention to this matter. I remain at your disposal for any additional information.

(*Signed*) Theodor **Meron**
President

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Letter dated 9 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 26 September 2002 (S/2002/1086), transmitting a supplementary report from Bosnia and Herzegovina submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Bosnia and Herzegovina has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 28 July 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Security Council

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Letter dated 9 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 4 September 2002 (S/2002/1001), transmitting a report from the Republic of the Congo submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Congo to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The Republic of the Congo has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 28 July 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Security Council

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Letter dated 9 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letters of 18 January 2002 and 27 June 2002 (S/2002/87 and S/2002/87/Add.1), transmitting a report from the Sultanate of Oman submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Oman has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 28 July 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Original: English

Letter dated 9 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 31 July 2002 (S/2002/882), transmitting a supplementary report from Thailand submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Thailand has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 14 August 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Security Council

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Letter dated 9 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 31 July 2002 (S/2002/884), transmitting a supplementary report from China submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. China has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 28 July 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Security Council

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Original: English

Letter dated 9 May 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 31 July 2002 (S/2002/885) transmitting a supplementary report from Ecuador submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Ecuador has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 28 July 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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